UNITED STATES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 9
215 Fremont Street
San Francisco, California 94105

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PUBLIC HEARING

UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL PROGRAM
FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED PROGRAMS
PROPOSED RULE - CALIFORNIA

NEVADA ROOM

October 17, 1983 9:00 a.m.

Reported by:

THOMAS R. WILSON, CSR, CM (CSR No. 2052)



SMYTHE & WILSON
CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTERS
681 MARKET STREET, SUITE 1048
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94105

HEARING PANEL

WILLIAM M. THURSTON, Chairman Chief, Water Supply Section Program Support Branch Water Management Division US Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9 215 Fremont Street San Francisco, California 94105

RONALD H. CLAWSON
Life Scientist
Water Supply Section
Program Support Branch
Water Management Division
US Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9
215 Fremont Street
San Francisco, California 94105

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LARRY R. LANDIS, Environmental Analyst, Western Exploration and Production Division, Getty Oil Company, 5329 Office Centre Court, Bakersfield, California 93389	12
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1. Federal Register, September 2, 1983, Volume 48, No. 172	5

Federal Register, April 1, 1983,

Volume 48, No. 64

2.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1983

9:00 O'CLOCK A.M.

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CHAIRMAN THURSTON: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. We'll call this meeting to order.

My name is William Thurston. I'm Chief of the Water Supply Section of EPA, Region 9, and I have been designated to serve as the Hearing Officer for this hearing.

Here with me today is Ronald Clawson, who is a Life Scientist in the Water Supply Section.

This is a public hearing called by the US Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, to hear and consider public comments on a proposed federally implemented underground injection control program for California. The regulations are being proposed under authority of the Safe Drinking Water The Safe Drinking Water Act, which is Public Law 93-523, as amended, and is Title 42 of the US Code, Sections 300 and following, provides in Section 1422 that a state for which an underground injection control program is required may apply to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for approval of the state program. state does not adopt and submit a UIC program in a timely fashion or if EPA finds that the state's UIC

program fails to meet the minimum requirements, EPA is required to prescribe by regulations a UIC program for that state. Before any such program is prescribed, there must be an opportunity for a public hearing. This is that hearing for California.

California is one of 23 states and territories for which EPA is proposing a federally implemented program. The proposed program for California and the 22 other states and territories was published in Volume 48, No. 172, of the Federal Register on September 2nd, 1983, Pages 40098 through 40138. The proposal includes Well Classes I and III through V. It does not include Class II wells for California as that program has been previously delegated to the state.

marked as Exhibit 1 for purposes of this record.

(Whereupon, Hearing Exhibit

No. 1 was incorporated into

the record.)

A copy of the Federal Register will be

CHAIRMAN THURSTON: We also have on hand a copy of 40 CFR, Parts 124, 144 and 146, which describe the minimum requirements for a UIC program. This has been marked as Exhibit 2 for purposes of

1 this record.

2 (Whereupon, Hearing Exhibit

No. 2 was incorporated into

the record.)

CHAIRMAN THURSTON: We also have a copy of the Safe Drinking Water Act, which will be marked Exhibit 3.

(Whereupon, Hearing Exhibit
No. 3 was incorporated into
the record.)

CHAIRMAN THURSTON: Also to be made a part of this record is a copy of the program description for California. This is an informal document which summarizes the UIC requirements in the state and provides the public information on how Region 9 intends to run the program. That will be marked as Exhibit 4.

(Whereupon, Hearing Exhibit
No. 4 was incorporated into
the record.)

CHAIRMAN THURSTON: A notice of this public hearing was given by publication. A copy of the notice as published in the Federal Register at Volume 48, Page 40099, on Friday, September 2nd, 1983, has already been introduced as part of

Exhibit 1.

A copy of the public notice was published in newspapers, and this is marked as Exhibit 5.

(Whereupon, Hearing Exhibit

No. 5 was incorporated into

the record.)

CHAIRMAN THURSTON: A declaration of publication showing publication in the Sacramento Bee on September 15th, 1983, is marked as Exhibit 6.

(Whereupon, Hearing Exhibit

No. 6 was incorporated into

the record.)

CHAIRMAN THURSTON: Certain lines as to the place of hearing and as to submission of written comments were dropped in the first notice in the Sacramento Bee. The notice was rerun incorporating the dropped lines on September 22nd, 1983. A declaration of publication for the September 22nd, 1983, notice is marked as Exhibit 6A.

(Whereupon, Hearing Exhibit

No. 6A was incorporated into

the record.)

CHAIRMAN THURSTON: A declaration of

(415) 543-3194/461-3098

publication showing publication in the San

Francisco Chronicle and San Francisco Examiner on

September 15th, 1983, is marked as Exhibit 7.

(Whereupon, Hearing Exhibit
No. 7 was incorporated into
the record.)

CHAIRMAN THURSTON: A declaration of publication showing publication on September 15th, 1983, in the Bakersfield Californian is marked as Exhibit No. 8.

(Whereupon, Hearing Exhibit

No. 8 was incorporated into

the record.)

CHAIRMAN THURSTON: A tear sheet showing publication in the Los Angeles Times on September 15th, 1983, is marked as Exhibit 9.

(Whereupon, Hearing Exhibit
No. 9 was incorporated into
the record.)

CHAIRMAN THURSTON: Notice by direct mail was also given to a number of interested persons as appears on our mailing list. The mailing list will not be made a part of this record but is available for inspection if anyone cares to look at it. That list is here in the Regional Office.

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That takes care of the invitations to come to the meeting. As to the procedures to be followed here, I will call on Mr. Clawson to make a short statement after I conclude my remarks. After that, we will call on interested persons in approximately the order in which registrations were received. So far we have one request with a notice that the Western Oil and Gas Association representative will be here a little bit later today or this morning.

asked to register at the door. Again, if you desire to speak, you should mark on the card that you do desire to speak. Those cards are then brought up to the desk, and we take them in approximately the order they were received.

Written comments may also be submitted at this session or submitted to EPA. They should be addressed to Mr. Ronald Clawson, Water Management Division, EPA, Region 9, 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, California 94105. This is very important. They must be received on or before November 1st, 1983. The public comment period ends on that date. It is important that they be received in the Regional Office by that time and

not simply put in the mail by that date. We have to have them here in the Regional Office.

We are making a verbatim transcript of this hearing, and all comments are being taken down in shorthand to be transcribed as part of the record. The reporter is Mr. Thomas Wilson of Smythe & Wilson. The reporter is an independent contractor. If you need to have an immediate copy of the transcript, you should make arrangements with Mr. Wilson. Eventually a copy of the transcript will be available here in the Regional Office for inspection, but that sometimes takes a few days.

Notice of final action on this proposal will be given to the public by publication in the Federal Register and by mail to all who have participated in the hearing.

part of the record as well as all oral comments made at the hearing. If you have written comments, it is not necessary for you to repeat them here.

You may submit them directly in writing.

I will now call on Mr. Clawson for his statement.

MR. CLAWSON: My name is Ronald Clawson,

(415) 543-3194/461-3098

and I work in the Water Supply Section in the implementation of underground injection control programs within EPA, Region 9, and I have a few comments to make on the proposed UIC program for the State of California.

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The program being proposed for California incorporates the minimum requirements of an underground injection control program which EPA promulgated in 1980, was litigated and subsequently amended. We propose a fracture gradient of 0.6 for injection wells within the state. The only additional requirements being proposed for California are the same as those being proposed for other federally administered UIC programs.

I have prepared a California UIC program description that describes what the program is and how we plan to implement it within the state. You are welcome to have a copy of this document which is located at the rear of the room.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN THURSTON: Thank you.

At the present time, we have one card indicating "I want to speak," Mr. Larry Landis of Getty Oil. Mr. Landis, would you step up to the podium, please.

MR. LARRY R. LANDIS: Sure. Thank you.

These are formal comments here.

CHAIRMAN THURSTON: We will mark a copy of the formal comments as Exhibit No. 10.

(Whereupon, Hearing Exhibit

No. 10 was incorporated into

the record.)

MR. LANDIS: My name is Larry Landis, and I'm here to represent Getty Oil Company.

primarily engaged in the business of locating, extracting, refining and marketing petroleum and petroleum products. The following comments are offered in response to your proposed rule implementing federally administered underground injection control programs.

My first comment concerns proposed Section 147.252, Aquifer Exemptions.

EPA has stated it is unaware of underground injection into any underground source of drinking water or USDW in California.

Consequently, it has not proposed to exempt any aquifers from the prohibitions relating to injection into USDWs. Getty Oil Company currently injects water-softener brine and flue gas scrubber

waste into formations in the Kern River oil field and refinery waste water and produced water into formations in the Fruitvale oil field. Each of these formations (the Vedder and Famosa zones in the Kern River oil field and the Mason-Parker, Santa Margarita, Martin, Kernco and Etchegoin (Fairhaven) zones in the Fruitvale oil field) have a TDS content of less than 10,000 milligrams per liter but qualify for exemption under 40 CFR 144.7. In fact, each referenced zone has been exempted from the definition of USDW for Class II disposal wells by the Program Director.

on the basis of the documentation that's provided in Appendices A and B, which I won't go into today, Getty Oil Company requests designation of these aquifers as exempted aquifers to allow continued injection of these wastes.

My second comment concerns proposed Section 147.253, Maximum Injection Pressure.

Getty Oil Company does not agree that the proposed equation for determining the maximum injection pressure is appropriate. As a first step, the proposed fracture gradient for California should be revised to be at least 0.733 psi per foot, a value which the EPA has proposed for several

other states.

Second, because in many cases even 0.733 would be unnecessarily restrictive, the regulation should allow alternative procedures for determining allowable injection pressures.

Therefore, we propose the following additional language be added to the proposed section:

Alternately, upon the request of the applicant, the injection pressure for an area or project may be established by alternative procedures, which have been approved by the Director.

That concludes my oral comments.

CHAIRMAN THURSTON: Thank you.

We will, of course, take in to consideration your comments; and as part of the process, EPA will be preparing responsive summaries, and we will respond to your comments during the course of that procedure.

Thank you.

MR. LANDIS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN THURSTON: At this time I do not have any other cards indicating people wishing to speak. Does anybody in the audience wish to make a

comment at this time? No one has so indicated.

I do have a note from a Mr. Quellette of Shell Production who indicates that he would like to speak on behalf of WOGA, but he will be late today. He indicated he will be here by 9:45 or 10:00 a.m. I suggest, then, we hold a slight recess and reconvene at 10:00.

Thank you.

(A recess was taken from 9:18 a.m. to 9:58 a.m.)

CHAIRMAN THURSTON: Hello. We will now reconvene this hearing. It is about three minutes to 10:00.

I have a card here indicating that Mr.

Quellette representing WOGA is here. Mr. Quellette?

A copy of the statement by Mr. Quellette

will be marked as Exhibit Number 11.

(Whereupon, Hearing Exhibit

No. 11 was incorporated into

the record.)

MR. RAYMOND QUELLETTE: My name is Ray
Quellette, and I am appearing here today on behalf
of the Western Oil and Gas Association, known as
WOGA. I appreciate your allowing the meeting to be
recessed shortly so that I could get here.

WOGA is a trade association whose members conduct much of the producing, refining, transportation and marketing of petroleum and petroleum products in the western United States.

WOGA has been an active participant from the beginning in commenting on the adoption of regulations under the Safe Drinking Water Act for underground injection control, the UIC programs.

In addition to participating in this hearing and presenting our comments orally, WOGA is also preparing written comments which will be filed with EPA prior to the November 1st deadline.

With regard to the proposed regulations which are the subject of the hearing today, our comments are divided in to two areas: one, general deficiencies with the regulations and, two, comments on specific regulations.

First, the general concerns.

No. 1, the Schedule of State Applications. The regulations do not state the current status of the various states' applications for UIC responsibility. Thus, for example, although the proposed regulations specify that California has received approval for responsibility of a UIC program for Class II wells, they do not say whether

California has submitted an application for responsibility for other classes of wells or, if so, where is that application in the review process. A table or chart which identifies the scope of each state's application, the application's deficiencies where identifiable, and any tentative ruling by EPA on such an application would help alleviate this problem.

Without knowing whether a particular state has applied for primary responsibility and whether or not that application is deficient, it is difficult to determine the long-term impact of a proposed state-specific EPA regulation. For example, in the case of a state application with only minor deficiencies, commentators and members of the regulated community may decide to concentrate their efforts to assist in redrafting the state program, the state regulations. Thus, WOGA asks that EPA adopt a schedule of the status of each state application showing the scope of each application, its deficiencies and any tentative ruling.

No. 2. Well Classifications. WOGA is concerned that the well classification definitions are too vague. The classifications are not part of

the proposed regulations; but since many of the proposed regulations cover only a specific class of wells, it is unclear in some cases which wells will be subject to these regulations. For example, in the preamble of the proposed regulations, EPA notes that it intends to ban all Class IV wells and estimates that there are fewer than a hundred of these wells in the nation. Because we are unsure of EPA's methodology in making this determination and because of the vagueness in the Class IV definition, WOGA is unable to comment on the accuracy of this figure.

by the classification definitions, in those states with RCRA-approved hazardous waste programs, it is unclear whether the state or the federal definition of hazardous waste applies for purposes of well classification. This problem is exacerbated in those situations where a state has primary authority for one class of wells but not another, since the terms used to classify a well may be different between the federal and the state regimes. WOGA asks that well classifications be reviewed and clarified as part of these proposed regulations.

No. 3. Future Rule Adoption for Specific

States. In certain cases, the proposed regulations adopt more stringent regulations for some states than for others. In other cases, some state-specific sections have been reserved for future regulation. To avoid forcing each commentator to comment on all the state-specific proposed regulations, EPA should clarify that any further state-specific regulations will be adopted only after the standard notice and hearing procedures have been followed.

Now, this concludes our statement concerning the general comments on the proposed regulations. We now turn our attention to specific proposed regulations.

No. 1. Exempted Aquifers in California. The EPA has authorized the California Division of Oil and Gas, the DOG, to implement the UIC program for Class II wells. In approving the program, the EPA also approved a number of aquifer exemptions. This list will be submitted by WOGA as part of its written comments as requested in the preamble for the proposed rules. It is clear from the existing regulations that an aquifer which has been exempt for one class of wells is also exempt for other classes. In addition, it is also clear that an

aquifer which is exempt under a state-administered program and approved by the EPA is also exempt under the federal program. We recommend that the list of exempted aquifers be included either individually or by reference in Part 147.252.

No. 2. The California Maximum Injection

Pressure Formula. The maximum injection pressure

formula for California is inaccurate because it

does not reflect the widely varying geologic

formations within the state nor the pressure losses

due to friction in the injection well.

We suggest that EPA adopt alternative tests for maximum injection pressure. First, a permit applicant should have the opportunity to show empirically that a specific maximum pressure, not one determined by a formula, will provide the correct balance between safety and well efficiency. The regulations could require the Administrator to approve in advance any testing procedures used to gather the empirical evidence.

Second, a formula could be established for any applicant not wishing to develop its own maximum injection pressure through empirical testing. The formula used should include a variable fracture gradient and should more

accurately reflect the pressure losses due to friction.

finally, some provision should be made for those facilities currently operating under a state regime which are allowed a maximum pressure in excess of that established by the currently proposed state-specific formula.

No. 3. Class I Well Packing Requirements.

WOGA urges a reexamination of the packing requirements for Class I wells. For those Class I wells already regulated by a state or that already have packing in place, the proposed regulations would allow the owner or operator to demonstrate -- Excuse me -- the proposed regulations should allow the owner or operator to demonstrate that the existing packing is equivalent to that which would be required by the proposed regulations. For those situations where the packing materials are essentially the same or offer the same protective features, this suggestion would alleviate any needless replacement of a packer.

No. 4. EPA Protection of Hydrocarbon

Production. In the preamble to the proposed

regulations for New York, EPA suggests that it is

establishing an exemption for certain aquifers

which will only apply to Class II wells, quote, because EPA does not want to compromise the hydrocarbon producibility of these oil-bearing aquifers by making this exemption applicable to all classes of wells, end quote. While this may be a laudable goal, WOGA can find nothing in the Safe Drinking Water Act which authorizes EPA to protect hydrocarbon producibility, nor is there a definition of this term in either the Act or the proposed regulations. For this reason, EPA should not attempt to protect hydrocarbon-producing aquifers through regulations promulgated under the Act.

No. 5. The Notice Requirements. With regard to the notice and information requirements for permit applications under an EPA-administered program, that is, Part 144, there are two major problems. First, the requirement to notify land owners and tenants within a quarter mile of a well should be implemented only after discussion between the EPA and the permit applicant.

Second, the notice requirements have no grandfathering provision for underground injection wells which have been operating safely for a number of years prior to the adoption of these regulations.

Owners and operators of the wells which have been operating safely for some period of time should be exempted from the notice requirements.

This concludes my testimony on behalf of WOGA. However, before leaving, let me summarize the points that I have just brought up.

First, I made some certain suggestions with respect to the general operation of the proposed regulations. These were:

For EPA to include a schedule showing the progress made by each state in its application for primary responsibility;

Clarifying the classification of wells; and,

Assure that the proposed regulations for one state will not be adopted for another state without following formal rulemaking procedures.

Secondly, I pointed out some specific concerns regarding the regulations.

Include in Part 147.252 the aquifers that already have been exempted by EPA.

Provide an alternative to and change the formula used for the maximum injection pressure.

Reexamine the packing requirements for Class I wells and include a grandfathering

1 2

provision for existing Class I wells with 1 equivalent packers. 2 Clarify the EPA authority to protect 3 hydrocarbon producibility and provide a definition 4 of hydrocarbon producibility. 5 Lastly, reduce or at least provide 6 greater flexibility in the notice requirements. 7 On behalf of the Western Oil and Gas 8 Association, I want to thank you for this 9 opportunity to present our views on these proposed 10 11 regulations. CHAIRMAN THURSTON: Thank you. 12 During the recess, there were no other 13 14 people who indicated a desire to speak. anybody changed their mind since? Are there any 15 further comments? 16 17 Since no one has indicated an interest to make further comments, we will conclude this 18 Thank you all for coming. 19 hearing. (The hearing concluded at 10:12 o'clock 20 a.m.) 21 22 23 24

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
o ss.
City and County of San Francisco)

I, THOMAS R. WILSON, hereby certify that the proceedings in the public hearing on an Underground Injection Control Program for California, held at the US Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, California 94105, on October 17, 1983, were taken down in shorthand by me, a Certified Shorthand Reporter and a disinterested person, at the time and place therein stated, and that the proceedings were thereafter reduced to typewriting under my supervision and direction.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for either or any of the parties to the said deposition, nor in any way interested in the event of this cause, and that I am not related to any of the parties thereto.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office this 24th day of October, 1983.

OFFICIAL SEAL
THOMAS R. WILSON
PRINCIPAL OFFICE IN
CITY B COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES APR 5 1986

NOTARY PUBLIC in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California